

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, April 12—Silver, 50 1/8c;
lead, 4.17@4.22; spelter, nominal;
copper, 166.37@165.50.

The Ogden Standard

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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and
Tuesday Partly Cloudy; Not Much
Change in Temperature.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IS REPORTED IN PROGRESS IN THE NORTH SEA

Heavy Firing Is Heard Off Scarborough—British Excited Over Rumors of Sea Fighting—Battle of Coast of Norway Reported—France Reports Progress Beyond the Argonne and the Meuse—Germans Claim Repulse of French With Heavy Losses and Recovery of Much Lost Ground.

LINER TORPEDOED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

Sinking of Belgian Relief Ship Creating Much Comment in London—Invasion of Hungary Has Begun—Russians Are Advancing Along Wide Front Between Bartfeld and Uzsook and Forcing Austrians Back—In the Dukla Region, Czar's Forces Rout Enemy, Forcing Them to Abandon Stores and Transports in Retreat.

London, April 12, 11:10 a. m.—Reports are current here that heavy firing is taking place at sea off Scarborough, indicating that some kind of a naval engagement is in progress.

London, April 12, 6:35 p. m.—The Harrison line steamer Wayfarer has been torpedoed by a German submarine while off the Scilly Islands. Although considerably damaged the crew managed to keep her afloat. She was taken in tow and reached Queenstown where she was beached this afternoon.

The British Wayfarer was 505 feet long and registered 6,222 tons. She was built in Belfast in 1903 and was owned in Liverpool. She left Galveston January 27 for Liverpool where she arrived February 17.

Paris, April 12, via London, 2:55 p. m.—The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of the fighting reading as follows:

"There is little to add this afternoon to the communication given out last night. During April 11 engagements continued the whole day in Belgium in the region of Albert, also in France between the Oise and the Aisne and in the Champagne district. In view of the fact that no engagements took place between the Meuse and the Moselle after our success of April 8, we have devoted ourselves to reorganizing the positions won during the course of that fighting.

"On the western fringe of the forest of Le Pretre we repelled two violent German counter attacks which failed completely under the fire of our infantry and artillery."

"We took five machine guns and a bomb thrower April 5 in the forests of Ailly and Le Pretre."

Berlin War Statement.

Berlin, April 12, via London, 3:15 p. m.—The German army headquarters today gave out the following statement:

"In the western theatre of war: 'Minor French attacks in the Argonne failed.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle Sunday was comparatively quiet. In the evening hours the French commenced an attack on Combres Hills, but after two hours of fighting the attack was repulsed.

"In the forest of Ailly and in the Bois Le Pretre fighting took place at close quarters during the day in which we retained the upper hand. A renewed attack during the night was repulsed.

"Town of Nancy Bombarded. 'By way of retaliation for the bombardment by French aviators on April 5, of the open town of Muehlheim, which town is situated outside the zone of operations, resulting in the killing of three women, the town of Nancy was liberally bombarded by us with explosive and incendiary bombs.

"According to statements made by French officers the cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris and Troyes, and prominent government buildings, such as the National Library, Museums, the Louvre, the Hotel des Invalides, etc., have been provided with military equipment, including searchlights, wireless telegraph stations and machine guns.

"In the eastern theatre: '1350 Russians Captured. 'On the occasion of our advance from Mariampol in an easterly direction we took from the Russians nine officers, 1350 men and four machine guns.

"Northwest of Lomza the Russians threw bombs by means of a bomb-throwing machine. These bombs do not explode, but burning slowly, develop asphyxiating gases.

"The report of a Russian non-commissioned officer being mutilated in the presence of German officers must be regarded as a clumsy and senseless lie."

Russian Armies Advancing. Lemberg, Galicia, Sunday, April 11, via Petrograd, April 12, 12 noon and via London, 12:20 p. m.—The Russian armies, according to dependable information reaching Lemberg, have made considerable advances along the wide front from Bartfeld to Uzsook, the greatest gain being in the direction of Gummilow.

At this point the Russians descended the southern slope of the Carpathians, forcing the Austrians back with heavy losses to the line between Metzlaborez and Smolnik. At the same time the Russians advanced along the line between Dukla and Svednik, where the Austrians, unable to make a serious defense, abandoned their stores and transports in their retreat.

The most determined opposition on this whole line of battle was on the

Here's British Battleship Pounding Away at Forts in Dardanelles and Turkish Mine Exploding Near Fleet



(c) Underwood & Underwood.

These remarkable photographs have just been received from the Dardanelles. At the left is shown the firing of one of the big turret guns aboard a British dreadnought. At the right is seen the explosion of one of the Turkish mines. The mine was discovered by a lookout on a British ship and exploded by a well directed shell. The column of water shooting into the air due to the explosion in many cases reaches a height of

light beer, at the same time suppressing all other intoxicating drinks.

Invasion of Hungary.

From Russian sources it is reported that the invasion of Hungary has begun. A dispatch from Lemberg, Galicia, says the Russians are advancing successfully along a wide front between Bartfeld and Uzsook, descending the southern slope of the Carpathians and pressing back the Austrians. In the Dukla region also the Russians are said to have routed the Austrians, forcing them to abandon stores and transports in their retreat.

The Meuse-Moselle region is still the scene of the principal contest in the west.

Although the French attacks have been made with increasing vigor, Berlin reports that virtually nothing has been achieved by these tactics. An official review of these operations contains the statement that the Germans have regained all the positions lost earlier in the fighting with a few unimportant exceptions, and that the French have sustained extremely heavy losses.

AMERICAN SHIP MEETS DISASTER

Steamer Minnesota Strikes Rock Off Iwajima and Wireless Calls for Help.

Kobe, Japan, April 12.—The American steamer Minnesota, plying between Japan ports and Seattle, struck a rock at half past nine o'clock last night off Iwajima near the southwestern entrance to the Inland sea.

In a wireless message Captain Garlick has asked for a salvage steamer. He says all the passengers and crew are safe.

The Minnesota sailed from Nagasaki Sunday morning bound for Kobe, Yokohama and Seattle. She passed through the straits of Shimonoeki safely and was in the Inland sea when the accident occurred.

Ship May Be Floated.

It is believed the Minnesota can be floated but beyond the fact that one of her holds was pierced by the rock, the amount of damage is not known.

Wireless telegraphy was employed by the Minnesota in calling for help. A steamer, the name of which is not yet known, responded promptly. This probably is the vessel which took off the passengers and mail conveyed them to Shimonoeki. The number of passengers on board the Minnesota is not definitely known here. They had just finished dinner when the crash came.

A salvage steamer with a tender and divers has been sent from Moji and will reach the scene of the wreck tomorrow morning.

The Minnesota or her outward trip left Seattle February 8 for Yokohama, where she arrived February 22. She was taken into Kure April 3.

The captain of the American tank steamer Llama from New York March 19 for Copenhagen also has appealed to the American embassy here to secure the release of his vessel from detention at Kure.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

City Ticket Agent Paul Boemer of the Union Pacific has received announcements of the summer excursions to eastern points on that railroad. The excursions will be run at intervals, from May 15 to September 1.

Comiskey, military aid to Governor Harrison.

Friends of the Harrisons in Japan say Mrs. Harrison and the captain planned to sail on the Minnesota from Manila to spend the spring in Japan.

Passengers Are Rescued.

A report has been received here that the Blue Funnel line steamer Cania from Seattle rescued the passengers of the Minnesota.

George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador to Japan, has cabled all the available details of the accident to Governor Harrison at Manila in the belief that Mrs. Harrison was on board the Minnesota.

Later Reports of Disaster.

From the details which came to hand later by telegraph, it would appear that the Minnesota mistook her course during a storm. The thick weather prevented her from sighting the lighthouse. The point where she went ashore is the most dangerous in the Inland sea. The impact ripped a hole 120 feet long in the forward part of the steamer. The captain at once ordered the closing of the water-tight compartments. At the same time wireless signals for help were sent out. The Japanese cruiser Yakumo heard the calls and speeded to the rescue.

Finds Crew Working Pump.

She arrived on the scene and found the entire crew of the Minnesota working desperately at the pumps. According to a newspaper dispatch published here there were 135 first class passengers, mostly Americans, on board the Minnesota, together with 22 second and 44 third class passengers. The crew of the steamer numbered 277 men. Twenty-nine of the first class passengers were bound for Japan.

It is believed that the steamer which took off the passengers will bring them into Kobe. The Minnesota took a Japanese pilot on board at Nagasaki.

BRITISH HOLD TWO STEAMERS

Officers Apply to American Embassy for Their Release—One Ship Sent to Prize Court.

London, April 12, 1:50 p. m.—The American steamers Navajo and Joseph W. Fordney, both under detention by the British marine authorities at Kure, have appealed to the American embassy here to procure their release.

The Navajo from Galveston to Bremen has on board a cargo of cotton. She has been ordered to a prize court under the order in council, cutting off all trade to and from Germany. She was taken into Kure April 7.

The Joseph W. Fordney left New York March 20 for Malmö, Sweden. She was taken into Kure April 3.

The captain of the American tank steamer Llama from New York March 19 for Copenhagen also has appealed to the American embassy here to secure the release of his vessel from detention at Kure.

Meanwhile the expenditure of ammunition by the French and British has been prodigious. The Associated Press correspondent has been able to ascertain, himself, that it has led to small results. On March 6-7 the allies threw into fort Medjeh and works about Kild Bahr no less than 254 shells, most of them of the largest caliber without doing any serious damage. Only one man was slightly hurt

FORCING STRAITS DIFFICULT TASK

Waterway From Mediterranean to Constantinople Better Defended Than Allies Thought.

GAIN LITTLE HEADWAY

Prodigious Amount of Ammunition Used Has Led Thus Far to Small Results.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Chanak, Kalesi (Dardanelles), March 12.—The first phase of the efforts of the British and French to force the Dardanelles demonstrated that this task is far more difficult than was supposed at first, according to Turkish opinion. The heavy bombardments on March 6 and 7 of defense works near this town, and Kild Bahr, as well as the futile attempts to clear the channel of mines the night of March 10-11, show that the waterway from the Mediterranean to Constantinople is better defended than British and French authorities may have thought.

Within the last six days the works giving entrance to the inner Dardanelles have not been bombarded and during the last two nights no serious attempt at mine clearing has been made.

Allies Face Formidable Task.

While it is true that the allies have succeeded in silencing the forts at Kum Kale and Sild El Bahr and two positions of minor importance near there, it would be fallacious for the allies to assume that this had lessened materially the proportions of their task. The positions at Kum Kale and Sild El Bahr were reduced easily because it was possible to take them under enfilade fire. In addition a slight advantage in range made it possible for the British to throw so great a weight of metal into these forts that almost from the first there was little chance that the Turks could hold them.

But the allies have gained little by this thus far. Today Turkish infantry holds the ground about the silenced batteries. An attempt by the allies on March 4 to occupy Kum Kale and Sild El Bahr ended in a rout of the landing party, of whom seventy or eighty were killed in action, and others drowned.

Losses of the Turks were:

At Sild El Bahr, four killed, fourteen wounded; at Kum Kale, two killed, twenty-one wounded. The landing party of the allies was supported by a heavy fire from the British ships, which ventured so close to the shore that even their machine guns would be brought into play. Two other attempts to land troops were made with no greater success.

Meanwhile the expenditure of ammunition by the French and British has been prodigious. The Associated Press correspondent has been able to ascertain, himself, that it has led to small results. On March 6-7 the allies threw into fort Medjeh and works about Kild Bahr no less than 254 shells, most of them of the largest caliber without doing any serious damage. Only one man was slightly hurt

BRITISH FACE CONSCRIPTION

Men Earning Good Money Decline to Enlist—Question of Profits Hampers Recruiting.

NO MEN TO SPARE

Farmers Bitterly Resent Losing Men Needed to Raise Crops—Helpers Lured Away.

London, March 29.—There are virtually no fitting eligible men left to be recruited in those parts of the country which I have visited," writes an army recruiting officer to the Times. Those who remain, he states, are either in the employ of the state, doing work which is essential for the defense of the state, under binding obligation to parents, wives, children employers or employers or religious principles from which the state alone can release them; earning such good money that they are deal to all other considerations; or ignorant or skulkers. The officer believes that if any considerable additional number of men is required, conscription will be necessary.

Discussing the men who decline to enlist because they are earning too much money the officer says:

"There are many small towns which for several months have been full of overflying with troops billeted there. Tradesmen and householders have been making more money than ever before in their lives. Artisans and laborers have been able to get employment at greatly enhanced wages. Labor is nowhere to be had. In these towns it is the question of profit that largely keeps the eligible men from coming forward."

In the agricultural districts, the writer adds:

"Farmers at first encouraged their men to enlist to an extent which has seriously hampered their business. Now they can no longer spare a single man because it is impossible to replace him. They express also considerable resentment over the unfair competition for their employees by the government contractors."

"Why should the government continue to hire young and active men as policemen, postmen and for other minor offices? The farmer bitterly resents having his helpers lured away by offers of double pay for government contract work."

MAYOR ROBERTS GIVEN SENTENCE

Six Years in Leavenworth and Fine of \$2,000 for Participation in Election Frauds.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.—Mayor Donn M. Roberts of Terre Haute, who was described today by Judge Anderson as the "arch conspirator," was sentenced to serve six years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and pay a fine of \$200 in federal court here today. Twenty others of the 116 persons who have been convicted or pleaded guilty to the federal indictment charging conspiracy to defraud the United States by corrupting the election of November 3, 1914, also received sentences.

Four were given suspended sentences; judgment was reserved in the case of four at the request of United States District Attorney Dailey and the remainder were given sentences in the local jail or fines.

Before sentence was passed, Judge Anderson overruled motions for new trials filed on behalf of the 27 men found guilty by a jury last Tuesday, and to arrest judgment. Exceptions were taken to the court's decisions.

Notices of appeal were filed for the twenty convicted men who were sentenced to the penitentiary. Judge Anderson said he would file the appeal bond, the same as it was fixed in the dynamite conspiracy case two years ago. This was at the rate of \$10,000 for each year of prison term given. Roberts' appeal bond being \$50,000.

Edward Holler, former chief of police of Terre Haute, was the only one of the 89 who pleaded guilty to receive a prison sentence.

Elihu Redman, elected judge of the circuit court of Vigo county by 10 votes, and Sheriff Dennis Shea, were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$1000 each.

Harry S. Montgomery, president of the board of public works, Thomas C. Smith, city judge, George Ehrenhardt, member of the board of public works, and Edward R. Driscoll, secretary of the Vigo county Democratic central committee were sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary and fined \$500.

Maurice Walsh, county sealer of weights and measures, and treasurer of campaign fund, John Masselink, city inspector of weights and measures, and a member of the 1911 Indiana legislature; Charles Houghton, assistant custodian of the city hall; Joseph O'Mara, street commissioner; Alex. Accel, city clerk; and Arthur Gillis, Progressive clerk on election board; Joseph Strauss, liquor salesman, and George Sovern, gambler, were sentenced to one year and a day in the penitentiary and fined \$100. Chief of Police Holler, who had pleaded guilty, was given a year and a day sentence, and fined \$1 (one dollar).

EMPEROR TO SEND GIFT TO AMERICA

Berlin, April 12, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Emperor William's gift to the Northeastern Singing society for the festival to be held in Brooklyn is now ready. It is a large silver plated shield of honor, rich in relief work prepared from designs drawn by Prof. Otto Roploff. It represents Apollo playing a harp. The picture is surrounded by the American and German coats of arms and also bears a picture of the emperor. Because of the danger of capture by hostile ships only an inexpensive duplicate has been sent to the United States and the original of the gift will not be sent until peace is concluded."

Guardian.—In the estate and guardianship of Samantha J. Hanley, incompetent, Lucy S. McDermet, a daughter, has petitioned the district court that she be appointed guardian.